

Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.



For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON of Indiana.

For Vice President, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large, JOHN L. WALLER, EUGENE F. WARE.  
First District—A. W. ROBINSON.  
Second District—FRANK B. OGG.  
Third District—T. P. ANDERSON.  
Fourth District—JOHN MADDEN.  
Fifth District—D. A. VALENTINE.  
Sixth District—J. B. MCGONIGAL.  
Seventh District—E. L. CHAPMAN.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT, SAMUEL R. PETERS of Harvey County.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, W. A. JOHNSON, of Ottawa County.

For Governor, LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, of Montgomery County.

For Lieutenant Governor, A. J. FELT, of Nemaha County.

For Secretary of State, WILLIAM HIGGINS, of Shawnee County.

For Treasurer of State, J. W. HAMILTON, of Sumner County.

For Auditor of State, TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, of Pawnee County.

For Attorney General, L. B. KELLOGG, of Linn County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, GEORGE W. WINANS, of Davis County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican county convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following office to be held on the 22nd day of August, 1888, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

There will also be held at the same place and time the annual meeting of the Republican county committee, and the following business will be transacted:

1. To receive and report on the action of the county committee at the last annual meeting.

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CLEVELAND FAILS.

Cleveland is about as slow with his letter of acceptance as he has been in the matter of an heir. With such a possible mother for the one and such a political demand for the other, we have about concluded that he is mentally impotent as to either the baby or the letter. After his nuptials the Democrats made us blush every day, with their boasts of how Francis with a young Grover in his arms would scoop in whole states for the old man, but the absence of any infant wall about the white house convinces us that Grover is not only against him, but that he is a practical obstructionist. To say nothing of his obstructed letter, who can tell what might have happened had he not stood in the way of other American citizens when the now fair and fat mistress of the white house attained her majority. It is either a baby or a letter now, or both, and right off, or Grover is a goner.

THE THINEST HOWL YET.

Democratic papers and orators are continually ringing the changes on the extra cost of dishes, blankets, clothing, etc., under a protective policy. It is the thinnest racket possible, and no working man who knows enough to desire big wages under the protective system fails to see its thinness. What does a round price for dishes and blankets and clothing amount to when compared to the advantage of good wages and good prices for products. Wages come every day but dishes are bought only two or three times in a life time. Wages are to be counted by the hour, blankets only once in years and suits of clothing but once or twice a year. If dishes and blankets and clothing, etc., could be had for a song that fact would not recompense for the starving daily wages which free trade alone promises. The man who under a protective policy receives big wages can better afford to buy a set of China every year and a broadcloth suit every three months, at the highest figures, than to buy them at the lowest possible figure from the hard savings of scant earnings which free trade always gives. A workman can better afford to pay \$20 for a pair of blankets if he is receiving \$2 per day, than to pay \$2 for the same pair if he only receives \$1 per day for his labor. If we were compelled to buy dishes and blankets and cutlery and sheets, and shoes, and clothing, and all these things as often as we receive our daily wages then there might be some force to the Democratic argument. The people who receive big wages are the people who are happy and prosperous every time, and are so without reference to the higher prices they may be compelled to pay.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

A minority of people have queer notions about advertising. In speaking of the proposition for Barber county to collect and place on exhibition at Cincinnati samples of the county's products, the Medicine Lodge Index remarks: "It would cost Barber county \$300 for space at the Cincinnati exposition and this added to the cost of collecting and forwarding a display is more than our people can stand in a dull season, and so there will be no display." The chief promptings in making such public displays is the benefit expected to be derived from additional population and capital to the community or section thus advertised. On the part of the exhibitor it is purely a matter of business; and the success attending such endeavors usually depends upon the extent and character of the advertisement. Taking this view of the case, (and it is the only rational one, to our mind) the error Barber county seems to have fallen into, which is by no means an uncommon one, as a short sighted policy, to say the least. We have no sort of doubt the money expended by this city and county in making the display now on exhibition in Cincinnati will bring larger returns, not only to the city and county, but to this entire section of the state, than any like amount ever expended for a similar purpose. The reason for this is too obvious to need elaborate explanation.

To make a long matter short, no more short-sighted policy could be pursued, in our judgment, either by a community, corporation, firm or individual, where advertising constitutes any part of their business, than to discontinue that part of their expense account when times are close and business slack. True business economy suggests that if, between such periods and those when business is flush and trade brisk, there is to be made any change in the matter of curtailing or increasing the advertising feature of the business the preference should be given to the increased expenditure during the dull season. This is the experience and testimony of the managers of every successful business enterprise where advertising is or can be employed to any advantage. This much in a general way upon a common subject.

The people of Kansas never realized what a trivial matter the war out in Stevens county was until Marsh Murdock and the Methodist preachers, who are running the third party side show in Kansas, looked horns.—K. C. Star.

Humph. That was only a skirmish. Just wait until we open on 'em all along the line if you want to see war.

The holding of the national convention in Chicago was regarded as a bonanza to that place, although it lasted only one week. What was done there resulting in richness, in a business way, exceeding Monte Christo's fabled fortune to Indianapolis. Per contra, the St. Louis incident is proving a water haul, so to speak, all around.

Major Hartwig, ex-mayor of St. Joseph, Mo., and the owner of the Hartwig block in this city, has been nominated by the Republicans for congress against Mr. Burns, the present Democratic incumbent. Hartwig is not only a very popular man but one of the brightest and most energetic men in the west—a man of wealth and a hustler and Burns had better look out.

A man cannot be very blind from party prejudice when he can speak in terms of commendation of the candidate of the principal opposing party equal with his own, as Mr. Blaine did of Mr. Putnam, the Democratic nominee for governor of Maine, in his speech at Portland Wednesday evening. What Democrat ever made such utterances.

A labor paper complains that Mr. Blaine betrays a lack of sympathy for the cause of labor because he meets railroad officials the same as other people and accepts the courtesy of railroad lines over which he has occasion to travel. We answer the complaint by asking would not Mr. Streeter or any member of that following do as Mr. Blaine does under similar circumstances? If not, why not?

The St. Louis Republic claims that Francis has more than enough delegates to nominate him on the first ballot. The mere announcement is about as much as the Kansas City Times can reasonably be expected to stand up under, therefore we offer no comment, out of kindly regard. There is this cheering thought to the last named esteemed contem., and that is, he laughs best who laughs last—the Times' time to laugh will come about the seventh or eighth of November.

Topeka has just issued a pamphlet which, among other things, contains a population table showing that Topeka increased for the last year, ending March 1, 1888, twelve thousand five hundred people. The census for 1887 are given at 32,500; those for 1888 at 45,000. The people of Topeka may effect to believe such a statement, but nobody else believes it. Topeka should remember that the general government will not be taking the census a year or two hence.

How very considerate it was of the great American joker, Sunset Cox, that he did not utter the little word that would have caused the prompt and unceremonious adjournment of congress just as it is in the midst of profound consideration of questions of such momentous interest to the country. He is entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the American people for not precipitating the country into irrevocable chaos, not to say anarchy. We move a vote of thanks, even if he is a Democrat.

Charles F. Scott, of the Iowa Register, has bought the Lawrence Tribune and taken editorial charge of the same. The first number under his management reaches us under the name of the Evening Tribune, designated as volume one, number twenty-one, which we can't understand. The Tribune first and last must be between thirty-one and thirty-two years old. We have certainly known the Lawrence Tribune in its ups and downs, including its suspensions and different own ships, at least thirty years. However, here is to the new and revived Tribune under one of the brightest and most promising young editors of the state.

The American party made a bad break in their first attempt at formal organization. The scenes and occurrences incident to the convention of that party called to meet in Washington Wednesday were somewhat similar to the ruction that occurred in Charleston in 1869, when the Democratic party began its disintegrating process. The new party with its high sounding title had as well rub out and begin again, or, what would be infinitely more sensible, forego any further effort at organization and prove their boast of patriotic purpose by aligning themselves with the only truly American party the country has ever known—the champion of American rights and interests—the Republican party.

Mr. Blaine intimated in his Portland speech Wednesday afternoon that he might take occasion to offer a few remarks upon the fishery treaty question at some opportune time during the campaign. If there is one man more fully acquainted with the fishery question as between the United States and British possessions of North America than any other that man is James G. Blaine. The country will await with deepest anxiety for his public utterances on that absorbing subject. And we apprehend the country will not be kept waiting long for the desired and expected information he has to communicate. Fact is Mr. Blaine will be able to enlighten the country on more than one subject during the next two months, and he appears to be in just the proper frame of mind to do it.

THE DENVER CONVENTION.

As the date for holding the convention at Denver in the interest of a deep water port or ports on the Texas gulf coast draws nearer and the subject is more fully discussed by the press, public interest therein increases, until now the matter has become one of absorbing interest to all who take an interest in such matters of public concern. From a circular letter just issued by the local managers of the approaching meeting at Denver we call the following which will more fully explain the purpose of the meeting and the scope likely to be given to it, than has hitherto been made public.

The purpose of the convention is to interest all that country west of the Mississippi in the establishment of a deep water port or ports on the Texas coast that shall give the commerce of this great territory an outlet to the markets of the world by the shortest, most direct and cheapest route. It will be the most important commercial convention ever held in the great west, and of vital interest to every farmer, miner, property owner and business man of two-thirds of the territory of the United States.

Cheap transportation from and to all eastern markets, as well as direct communication with the packets of Europe and Central and South America, is demanded by our growing population and increasing products of the farm, shop and mine. The only difficulty at present is the fact that while the sea—the great economic pathway of commerce that the west wants to reach—is so near, yet deep draught vessels can not get close enough in shore to take away the products that the country wants to ship. The object, then, of this interstate deep harbor convention is to interest and unite the people of the west in the effort to secure a deep-water port that shall admit our imports and take away our products at the lowest possible cost. With a deep harbor on the Texas coast fully 20 per cent in freightage will be saved, amounting to millions of dollars annually on the products of the soil, the output of mines and our incoming merchandise.

The subject of storage reservoirs for reclaiming by irrigation millions of acres of public lands now valueless, and other commercial topics, will be presented for deliberation.

EBBEY'S PALACIES.

Having been born and bred where there seems to be but one side to the protective tariff question, I did in good faith and liberal mood attend on Mr. Ebbey last Saturday evening to hear the other side and gather information, and get at its strong points. I was pleasantly entertained and for the hour enlisted in sympathy with the speaker. I was not quick enough to mentally antagonize anything I heard, but in the morning I awoke and as I recalled what Mr. Ebbey said it all seemed like glittering generalities that were not incontrovertible facts—the tariff question was disposed of by a demagogical desertion on lumber, a touch on wool and a ridiculous comparison to the patent principle while he strengthened his deductions by occasional appeals to our self interests as against those of "that other fellow" i. e. the protected, and then made his greatest hit by figuring on the 20 per cent duty on lumber and representing that the building up of Wichita and Kansas generally had been handicapped needlessly, 20 per cent on all lumber used.

In Sunday morning's EAGLE I read that nails were protected 3 cents per pound and that we could go to the hardware store and buy nails 3 cents per pound. So it is very evident that a 20 per cent duty on lumber does not with any certainty add 20 per cent to its cost to us. Then, again, if the duty was removed on lumber, why should it not be removed on wheat, oats, corn and potatoes?

Mr. Ebbey cites our \$240,000,000 mortgage debts, and if we have to pay interest on all that money we cannot produce those articles at so low a price as the Canadian, and if the tariff increases the price of lumber, as Democracy would have us believe, why, of course it also increases the price of the lumber which is not admitted; the weight of evidence is that it does not increase prices, but only keeps the outside trade from crowding into our market—the best in the world. What a godsend free trade would be to our Canadian neighbor, the opening up to them of Chicago and all the border cities of the United States for their lumber, wheat and corn and vegetables. It might and it might not cheapen those articles to the consumer in the states, but it is safe to say it would be a disadvantage to our producers, and a disadvantage to them, the farmer, is that every branch of trade throughout the United States.

By the way, my son has carried a Waterbury watch the past two years that cost him \$2.50 only, repairs 50 cents. When I was a boy my first watch, a miserable cylinder escapement, cost me \$2.50 and I every week for weeks repaired it. Since then the protective tariff has enabled the United States to beat the world in watch manufacture, while it has not added 20 per cent to the cost of a watch to the retail buyer but decreased it many fold, while it has added thousands to the population of producers must feed.

Now a word about "that other fellow" that Mr. Ebbey would not have as trouble about, but let him look out for himself, he is the consumer, the wage worker—the more they number and the more they have work, the more comforts of life they realize that this great land of ours—the interests of one are the concern of all.

ONLY A VOTER.

Another Arkansas postmaster has just been heard from with a matter-of-fact turn of mind. Taking the president's declaration that "public office is a public trust," as the rule and guide in business transactions in his office, he credited out postage stamps to his customers until the department sent a man down to straighten up the business of the office and find a competent successor.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

A Point of Mutual Agreement.

While Demagogue Brooks is going about the country declaring that he was a rebel and a Democrat, and thanking God that he was not a Republican, does it ever occur to that ex-rebel chaplain that there are several millions of people in this country thanking God for the same thing?

Now Take That.

When you talk about woman's constancy don't quote figures, because figures prove that two wives elope to one husband, and that three widows remarry to one widower. Seventy-nine of the broken marriage engagements are broken by the female side. It is man, cruel, tyrannical man—who loves to stick and sticks to see that her grave is kept green.

Memorable Coincidence.

Newton Republican.

Couldn't Stand the Uncertainty.

We were on the cars the other day with a man who spent all his time with us bewailing the uncertainty of things in the future, and he wanted to leave the state and hunt some place more reliable. He came to Kansas in the territorial days with \$2,500. He lost this in a failing town. He started again and today can clear up \$500,000. His neighbors give him credit for \$1,500,000, but he says this is too high. We know he is a very busy man, but he wants to get to a country where things are more certain.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the EAGLE.

Please find in second line of third verse in poetical "Ebbey's Adieu" the word none, instead of now, giving the opposite meaning from the one intended, which was to show that the prices on the goods shipped to our ports were below the import duties, which proves that the importer loses his tax unless he finds free trade fanatics that will pay him the market price with the duty added, which almost doubles the price. Query: Have we any such fanatics?

And home protection is her guide. A helping hand to them would lend. Home independence rapid stride.

Are they burdens that on you rest? When farmers pay your revenue bills, To get you, in their goods invest. At competing prices with home mills!

W. M. HOSKIN.

The Newton Republican announces the marriage of a salvation couple in that city under the heading of a Hallelujah Wedding. The novel features of the occasion were that the ceremony was performed in the rink by a Methodist minister and the charge of an admission fee of 10c.

KANSAS KOLLARY.

The city council of Atchison is wrestling with a sewer proposition for that city.

Fifty-six little Indians will be added to the roll at the opening of the term at Haskell institute in September.

The Douglas Sugar company imported seed from Germany and are growing beets for experiment in sugar making.

An old-timer in Harvey county says the corn crop of the county is double that ever raised before.—Republican.

The first brick smelter ever built in Dickinson county has just been completed for the new pottery works of Abilene.

Atchison is cheered by the thought that the new Union depot at that place will be completed by the time Belva Lockwood is elected.

The great struggle of every lawyer in Kansas is to be elected county attorney. This point being gained, the future generally takes care of itself.

Three people recently went insane at Manhattan within less than a week. It has not before been intimated that Manhattan had a colored band.

There seems to have been a sudden religious awakening among many of the young ladies of Lawrence. So says the religious editor of the Journal.

The corn crop of the state increases at the rate of about 100,000 bushels a day. It is now set down at 2,000,000 bushels, and growing weather continues.

The Republican press of the Third district is wasting a good deal of printer's ink upon a small-bore Union Labor antiator by the name of Wiley.

The mysterious disappearance is reported of an innocent young man who thoughtlessly appeared on the streets of Caldwell with a lawn tennis racket.

Bent Murdock got there in the race for state senator down in the Butler county district. It isn't very often that the borrower beats the banker in Kansas.

A LaBette county man has just sold the wheat which he raised from eighty acres for \$1,800. That's the kind of a plume Kansas is to move on.—Peru Light.

Clay county is all right. It will raise all the corn it needs this year and have a few ears to throw to the hogs over in Cloud and Washington counties. Capital idea.

Fred Collier of the Topeka Journal thinks that Providence "has it in" for the church spires in Kansas this year, judging by the number that have been struck by lightning.

Arkansas City is going to have a soldiers' reunion on the 21st of August, next Tuesday, and they promise to make it an occasion of special interest to as many as attend, and all are invited.

When a day passes at Topeka, without an injunction suit Judge Guthrie of the district court feels so lost that he is compelled to employ a small boy to show him the way home.

The Midnight Yell, started recently at Kiowa, is dead. It was discovered that the Thomas Cat filled the demands for that class of harassing literature and that an extra yell was a superfluous.

Canning factories and creameries are steadily increasing all over Kansas. The industries belong legitimately to an agricultural state, and can be made to pay handsomely. Let the good work go on.

The treasurer of Sumner county furnishes the weekly Quind Nunc, which did not die with the daily, twenty-seven columns of "twilight interest" read to the delinquent tax-payers of that county.

Comanche county claims to have gold in paying quantities. An election will be called soon to vote a subsidy of \$2,000 to a Kansas City company to be devoted to the erection of stamp mills and reduction works.

The Traveler says about all the water of the Arkansas river runs through the canal at Arkansas City, and expects that farmers will be raising oats next year in the river bed, between the canal and the Walnut's mouth.

The number of English sparrows in the city is appreciably less since the last severe storm. They were killed by thousands. That's some compensation for broken shade trees and prostrated corn.—Atchison Patriot.

Atchison county is taking a turn at squabbling over the matter of public printing. The chairman of the board of commissioners refuses to let the contract for the county printing to the highest bidder, and is vexed by the interested for his obstinacy.

Mitchell county seems to have the poorest prospects for crops of any in the state, so far reported. A Scottsville paper says that a quarter of a crop of corn is all that can be expected in that vicinity. During the last week the rains have been light.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is preparing to enter Nebraska, and a bond election for \$100,000 recently carried at Holdrege. It was a local contest, the other roads using all their power to defeat the bonds, but the proposition prevailed by a two-thirds vote.—Globe.

Little Jeff Potts, the 7-year-old son of a widow in Winfield, was drawn up over the curbing of a well by a bucket of water he was trying to draw up by hand over the pulley. Wednesday, fell into the well headfirst, and was taken out dead fifteen minutes afterwards. His neck was broken by the fall.

It is stated that a society has been formed in Centerville, Linn county, for the avowed purpose of suppressing the bustle. It is no use the bustle is a stern and to female embonpoint. Let the society turn its attention to the threatened Jenness chemistion innovation.

Mr. W. H. Skeed, the gentleman who will have charge of the salt shaft, arrived on the W. & V. last evening, bringing with him several expert salt men. Operations will be commenced at once and the work pushed to completion. In ninety days we will be mining rock salt.—Kingman Courier.

The Fort Scott Monitor says that the people of Walnut, who have been suffering considerably for rain, tried the efficacy of powder last Friday night. They made up the sum of \$30, bought powder and fired away until the rain came, and they really think down there that by that means they brought the rain.

Newton is sharper than some of her neighbors and has commenced the manufacture of razors, the first ever manufactured west of of the Missouri river.—K. C. News.

Scissors up all around and the capital of Harvey will give the surroundings at the Kaw's mouth a pretty close shave for enterprises.

A consignment of China matting for sale cheap. 5,000 yds China matting we are allowed to sell at only 10 cents per yard and no less. Worth 25 cents per yard.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SUMMER SALE,

of the season at the

WHITE HOUSE

—OF—

INNES & ROSS

Because it takes in everything in this immense establishment which means

FALL DRESS GOODS,

Blankets, Cloaks, Silks, Velvets, Woolen goods of all description, marked down to sell

At Cost, Below Cost, at Half Cost.

They must be sold. Flannels, Table Linens, Napkins, Toweling, shirting, check and Stripes, Sheetting and Pillow Case, Cotton Gingham and Canton Flanne.s.

—This is the time to buy your—

Fall and Winter Necessities

We are offering grand opportunities to housekeepers. Great sale of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs and Upholstery Good Portiers, Lace Curtains, Bed Sets. A great chance on Bed quilts and Counterpanes.

EVERYTHING IS CHEAP.

You will pay 20 per cent more for these goods in thirty days. Take warning, buy at this sale. Remember everything in the house is marked to sell at cost except corsets.

It pays to trade at the White House of

INNES & ROSS,

116 TO 120 MAIN STREET.

PROVED AGAINST A COLD WAVE.

English Railway Reform.

In England there is just space enough between the edge of the railroad station platform and the footboards of the passenger cars to let an unwary traveler fall between and be ground to pieces by the moving train. An accident or two has happened, and an agitation has begun in favor of reform on either the footboards or the platform. "In America," the reformers urge, "such an accident could not happen."—Chicago Herald.

A Woman Lawyer's Law.

The author of the popular Nebraska law which makes mothers joint guardians of their children with their fathers is Mrs. Ada M. Bittender, the woman lawyer of that state. In this connection it may be mentioned that Kansas, Iowa and New Jersey are the only other states of the Union where mothers are thus favored by law.—New York World.

Too Much Time.

"It is so sudden, Mr. Peduncle," said the young lady, softly, "give me time to think of it." "Certainly," replied the business like commercial traveler, "I'll be around again in thirty days."

"I only wanted a moment, Harry," she said, sweetly.—Chicago Tribune.

In Infectious Wards.

An excellent new use for the telephone is proposed in the infectious wards of the French hospitals, so as to enable the sick people in their sufferings to have the comfort of hearing their relatives' voices without any risk of conveying infection by an interview.—New York Press.

Supplying the Pulpit.

"Ah, Mrs. Plainly, you were at the Blank Street church yesterday! Who supplied the pulpit?" "My husband did the work and Chord & Tombs furnished the upholstery."—Boston Transcript.

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